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Shorter time in proportion.

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B. B. Brannock, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
JASPER, INDIANA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Jackson Street, opposite Indiana Hotel.
—Calls promptly answered, day or night.
Dec. 19, 1890.

BRETZ & COX,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, IND.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.
Office: East of Court House.
Feb. 4, 1891.

W. A. Traylor, W. S. Hunter,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections.
Office on Fifth Street, bet. Main and Jackson.
April 22, 1892.

BRUNO BUETTNER,
Attorney at Law,
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry counties, Indiana.
Jan. 9, 1892.

J. B. SLATER,
Real Estate Agent,
IRELAND, IND.

Has some special bargains to offer. We have a large lot of farm and town property, including farms in tracts from 40 to 500 acres, both improved and unimproved, and in prices ranging from \$15 to \$50 per acre, situated in Pike, Davison and Dubois counties.
Jan. 15, 1892—4

Dentistry!

Dr. B. A. MOSBY,
Resident Dentist,
HUNTINGBURG, IND.

TENDERS his professional services to all needing any work in the dental line, and promises to give this service at the lowest rates. Gold plate work specially solicited, and all work warranted.
April 19, 1892.

New Brick Yard!
Brick for Sale!

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has opened up his Brick Yard, at the north side of Jasper, and will make more brick this year than in any previous one. He will make favorable terms on House Patterns.
JOHN GEIER, JR.
April 22, 1892.

BRICK FOR SALE!

M. HOCHGESANG & SON,
Are now prepared to fill all orders for Brick. They make all their Brick by machine, at their Brick Yard on the Troy Road, and have THE BEST MADE.

Particular attention will be given to FILLING HOUSE PATTERNS, and special terms on large orders. We will also contract for Buildings and furnish all Materials.

Give us a Call.
M. HOCHGESANG & SON.
June 28, 1892.

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THE:

Jasper Weekly Courier.
The advocate of Free Education; Free Coinage of Silver; Lower Taxation; Equal Rights for All; Special Privileges for None.

Educational Column!

DUBOIS COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Motto: Order, Organization, Occupation.

BY GEORGE H. WILSON, COUNTY Supt.

[Through the kindness of the editor this column is set apart for school purposes, and the articles published below are compiled or written at the county superintendent's office, for the advancement of the schools.]

DUBOIS COUNTY SCHOOLS.

General Circular No. 36.

COUNTY Supt.'s Office,
JASPER, MAY 31, 1892.

Teachers are requested to read the following circular, and govern themselves accordingly.

Geo. H. Wilson, Co. Supt.

CIRCULAR TO COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 26th, 1892.

GENTLEMEN:

At its last meeting the State Board of Education passed the following resolution relating to literary work in the County Examinations:

WHEREAS, The State Board of Directors of the Indiana Teachers' Reading Circle has adopted Holmes' Autocrat of the Breakfast Table as the text book in its course of reading in literature, for the school year of 1892-3.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the State Board of Education defer the use of said book in its examination of teachers until February, 1893.

And further, Be it Resolved, That for the months of June, July and August of 1892 no literary review nor examination upon any literary work be required in the county examination; that questions be prepared for the months of September, October and November upon Evangeline, and for December, 1892, and January 1893, upon Snow Bound.

Very Respectfully,

HERVEY D. VOILES.

NOTE.—Paper cover editions of Longfellow's Evangeline and Whittier's Snow Bound, can be obtained of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., No. 4 Park Street, Boston, Mass., for 15 cents each.

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," and "Pik's Civil Government" are the reading circle books for 1892-3. These two books are kept for sale by James Corn, P. M., Jasper, Ind., at 75 cents each; if ordered by mail at 90 cents each.

Teachers will notice that the "Autocrat" serves two purposes in the school year of 1892-3.

The Colorado Board of Education directs that the principals of the several schools cause the National flag to fly from the flagstaff from sunrise to sunset on the opening and closing days of school in each term; on all National and State holidays, and on the following named days:

February 12—Birthdays of Lincoln.

February 22—Birthdays of Washington.

April 9—Appomattox.

April 19—Battle of Lexington.

April 30—Insurrection of Washington and contract signed for the purchase of Louisiana Territory.

May 14—Founding of Jamestown.

May 27—First telegraph message.

June 14—Adoption of the flag by Congress.

June 18—Battle of Bunker Hill.

September 2—First trip of steamboat.

September 8—Treaty of Paris.

September 22—Emancipation Proclamation.

October 12—Columbus discovered America.

October 29—Cornwallis's surrender.

December 23—Forefathers' Day.

Also on occasions of national importance such as may occur from time to time, for which special instruction will be given.

Some Rules.

1. Make out a neat programme of the exercises of your school.

2. Post it in some conspicuous place as a guide to pupils and teacher.

3. Encourage the pupils to make out individual programmes.

4. Let them keep this in a conspicuous place, consult it frequently, and adhere to it rigidly.

5. By observing this practice you will convey to every one a realizing sense that definite and considerable work is being done.

6. You will inculcate business habits that will not only preserve order in your school, but will bless your pupils through life.

Memory Gems.

If you value a good name in the world you have only to make it.

The light in us is small, and what we have we may easily forego by negligence.

Many of our cases are but a morbid way of looking at our privileges.—Walter Scott.

He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do anything.—Sam Johnson.

Not to enjoy life but to employ life ought to be our aim and aspiration.—Macduff.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

Notes From the State Prohibition Convention.

Dear readers of the W. C. T. U. column, thinking that some items of the convention would be of interest I have concluded to pen a few of them. When a person hears or beholds small things it is but an easy matter to tell about them; but to tell all we heard while at Indianapolis would be too much, so we will only give a hint of. The Indianapolis State Convention was a grand success, over four hundred delegates besides visitors being present. The hall was crowded with the best and noblest men of our State, to say nothing of the women. It is indeed glorious to be one of such an educated body fighting the great cause. But again I would like to inquire what has become of the "other side?" Very respectfully,

M. L. HOBBS.

Sound Words Regarding Alliances From Col. Dobbins.

SHOALS, March 21, 1892.

I am decidedly in favor of any movement that is calculated to bring together the moral and religious elements in active, sincere and honest co-operation in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture, for sale, and importation and exportation for sale, of all intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage. If this grand purpose can best be accomplished by forming alliances with other reform organizations, all right; then let us consummate the alliance, but not by the sacrifice in any sense of the overshadowing and all important question of prohibition. Of course the prohibition party is not a party of one idea, of one measure. The party, as I understand it, has views on all the great questions pertaining to the best interest of all classes of our people, and in this will include universal suffrage; making our people free in deed as well as in name.

But while we have views which are right on the other important questions, we make prohibition the most important. It is this question, and this question alone, which caused me to sever my connection from the Democratic party and unite my destiny with the prohibition party. And I presume the same thing has influenced hundreds and thousands of democratic and republican to act in the same way.

Now, I am right in this statement, we can not afford to form alliances or combinations with any other organization which will not as sincerely and honestly endorse this fundamental idea as we do ourselves. In other words I must have as prominent a place in the declaration of principles in the reform organizations seeking the alliance as any other fundamental question at issue in the campaign, and the same heroic efforts must be put forward to secure its adoption. We can not afford to dim or blur the bright morning star of prohibition for the sake of alliances or for the sake of spoils. It is the righteous principle of prohibition which draws the moral and religious elements into our ranks. And a firm adherence to this principle will bring to our noble cause victory much sooner than by forming combinations on compromising resolutions on this subject. The prohibitionists now have a common bond that unites them together. That bond must not be weakened. Do not understand me to be opposed to combinations. I favor combinations with all reform organizations which shall first squarely endorse the foundation principle of the prohibition party, and agree to work for it as actively as they do for any other measure. If not, then we had better go on alone, standing firm for the right.

Yours,

C. S. DOBBINS.

Who is It That Condemns.

The old party men complain that we prohibitionists condemn them too severely for voting the old party tickets.

Who is it that condemns?

Let me ask these men a few questions: Is drunkenness sin?

Does the saloon rob wives of husbands, and mothers of sons?

Does it bring poverty and misery to the human family?

Does it not cause the greater part of the misery and crime we see?

Does it not break up families and cause murders and suicides?

Does it not get young men into bad company and lead them to gambling and other crimes?

I do not find one intelligent man in fifty but will answer all these questions in the affirmative. Then, is not this admission their own condemnation if they continue to vote for parties which allow this thing to continue? It is not we who condemn them. They condemn themselves by their own confession.

And God's word says, "He who knoweth his master's will and doeth it not shall be beaten with many stripes."

To sanction a thing to restrain it is fallacy. When men lift themselves by their boot straps license will lift up communities into sobriety. When statutes can convert hogs into men, license will convert saloon keepers into saints.

In the U. S. A. there are 175,000 saloons, 100,000 being in New York City.

Liquor selling in this age is a crime, whatever it may have been in the times of men's ignorance, at which God winked.

Dr. Thomas on Heredity.

The increased percentage of insane blind, deaf and dumb and other afflicted persons, presents a problem worthy of the interested attention alike of the economist and the philanthropist. People in general do not stop in the course of business and professional avocations to think much of such subjects. Taking it for granted that only scientists are qualified to deal with them, and that they consider suggestions from laymen as an interference and even a hindrance, or from lack of time, or perhaps actual indifference, the public at large avoid any direct investigation of questions with which their material as well as their social and bodily fortunes and deeply concerned.

In a paper on "Heredity," recently read before the Pastoral Association of this city by Dr. A. J. Thomas, A. M., M. D., L. L. D., Medical Superintendent of the Southern Hospital for the Insane, he sharply challenges this apathy on the part of the average citizen, and invites universal attention to certain reforms which he argues are essential if the increase in these unfortunate classes of society is to be checked.

There is a scriptural precept that the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon his children to the third and fourth generations, and the testimony of science in all ages has sustained this physiological law. No one now disputes the theory of the transmission of disease, and of mental and physical eccentricities from father to son. Dr. Thomas said:

"This subject should be thoroughly discussed. It should form a part of the discourse of the clergyman, the teacher in the schools should give it his best attention, the parent in the family circle should not forget to give his children the benefit of his knowledge of this matter. The general principles to be laid down as a starting point are few in number and simple in nature. Illustrations will come to hand every time you go from your office to your home. You can see object lessons on the thoroughfares of our city every day.

Education and instruction will do much. Hygienic, dietetic and social changes have some effect. The disposition or diathesis may be modified or rendered less dangerous. A proper course pursued, a sufficient length of time, may eliminate the predisposition towards the inheritance of malady, either physical or mental, but how long will that take? It would certainly not be proper to say that it could be done in one generation or even two. The knowledge of the laws of heredity should be as widely diffused as is the knowledge of the alphabet, or the multiplication table. Especially should this information be disseminated among and impressed upon the understanding of the world."

Dr. Thomas refers to the great interest that is taken in breeding horses and cattle, how carefully the stud book is studied with a view to securing the most perfect and healthy strains of stock, and continues:

"Now when a young man proposes marriage to our daughter, what course is pursued by nine men out of ten? It is this: He asks if the young man attends church, what is his vocation, is he lucrative, does he belong to a rich family, what amount of the family fortune will he inherit, asks about his habits and morals in a general way, gives the young man your consent, coupled with a check for a sufficient amount for the expenses of the bridal tour.

Do you inquire as to the ancestry of that man's father and mother? Do you find out what physical disease the prospective husband has been afflicted with? Do you inquire if there have been cases of consumption, paralysis, insanity, hysteria, epilepsy or other similar diseases in the family history? As a rule you do not, and the result is a pure, sweet, wholesome, perfect girl is given to a man who may entail upon her such shame, sorrow and suffering that she will seek and pray for death as a blessed relief."

There is no denying the truth of every word here spoken. The ordinary parent is not very particular about the health of the one whom his daughter or sons may desire to marry, if there is a good bank account in sight, and other evidences that the alliance will bring influence and luxury to his offspring. Nor is the result of such marriages less frequent or disastrous than is here stated. Any body can call to mind instances in his own experience quite as unfortunate as Dr. Thomas has pictured, and it is to prevent the recurrence of such alliances with the innumerable ill they entail, that Dr. Thomas raises his voice. We quote:

"The power which makes the law should take from this defective person the opportunity to procreate offspring of his own kind, and after his own image. Upon this point I am earnest and emphatic. Every individual of the defective classes, whether man or woman, should become the ward of the state, in whose care he should be placed, and kept under lock and guardianship. This could be done early; forbid the marriage of such people, appoint a commission of scientific, humane and philanthropic men to determine, after careful examination and consideration, the proper condition of the alleged defective person, and if it was decided that the marriage of such a person would be detrimental to society and to the commonwealth, the public authority should at once assume the charge of this man and place him where he would have no occasion to perform the marital relations."

This is placing the subject upon a practical, but is it a practicable basis?

Is humanity ready, or will it ever be ready to forego all sentiment, and adopt a system of procreation upon purely utilitarian ideas, for this is the meaning of the plan proposed by Dr. Thomas?

Whatever individual opinion may be on this question, Dr. Thomas' views are entitled to careful attention; and, indeed, many of his suggestions seem entirely available. He has had great experience in the treatment of the insane, and realizes how important it is from every point of view to adopt all possible means of reducing the number of this unfortunate class. Whether he has hit upon the right plan or not it is in the consideration of such questions that their solution is ultimately found; and, therefore the paper on "Heredity" must be regarded as a valuable contribution in the line of scientific investigation and discussion.—Evansville Courier.

A Sensible Democratic Platform in Florida.

The Democrats of Florida held their State convention last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, taking three days to it, and holding night sessions till 2 o'clock two of the nights. They finally nominated a full ticket headed by Judge Henry L. Mitchell for Governor, and endorsed U. S. Senator Pascoe's course in the National Senate. A delegation—half of them members of the Farmers' Alliance—was also Judge Mitchell, appointed to the Chicago Convention, and we suppose the Evansville Courier and other ragwump sheets will claim they are for Cleveland, although an endorsement of him was voted down in the convention.

The Committee on Platform reported a very voluminous document, embracing twelve planks before it touched on the State affairs. The second plank demands continued liberal appropriations for Southern rivers and harbors; third, promises legislation for the relief of the agricultural classes. The fourth is as follows:

"We denounce the McKinley tariff bill as unjust to the consumers of the country and leading to the formation of trusts, combines and monopolies which have oppressed the people."

The sixth plank denounces the efforts of the Republican party to pass the Force bill. The eighth and others are as follows:

Eighth. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectively prevent dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions, providing such stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with law.

Ninth. We demand the unlimited coinage of silver.

Tenth. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts both private and public, and we also demand the repeal of all laws imposing a tax and other restrictions upon state banking systems.

Eleventh. We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita. We demand a graduated income tax. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically administered.

Twelfth. Transportation being a means of exchange and public necessity the Government should control the railroads in the interest of the people.

The platform ignores the Presidential question entirely. The platform was under discussion for over two hours, but was finally adopted.

A resolution endorsing Cleveland (but not instructing for him) was voted down.

The Brooklyn Eagle prints the following reminiscence:

A man in Arkansas whose name was Maj. Jones was political boss of the town in which he lived, and owned the justice of the peace and several other articles of merchandise. One day he committed a violent assault on an innocent and unoffending stranger who was visiting the place. The stranger had him arrested and brought before the bully's judge. When the complainant was giving his testimony in a truthful and modest way and with damaging effect upon the defendant, the latter broke out in a terrible discharge of profanity, whereupon the subservient judge told the plaintiff that "if he couldn't testify in such a way as would not make Maj. Jones curse and swear, he would find him for contempt of court."

This reminds us that our amiable but not mathematical contemporary, the Journal, in considering the fact that local republican officials have increased local taxes over \$1,500,000 in Indiana, is moved to great indignation because the democratic officials have reduced local taxes.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The railroads and corporations are yet fighting their assessment by the new tax law. They must pay taxes under the new tax law.

The electric light and water works power house at Rockport, burned on the morning of the 31, loss \$1,000.

Land Values Under Protection and Demoralization of Silver.

Muncie, Ind., June 1.—The Jarrett farm one of the best known farms in all Delaware county, was sold Saturday for \$45 per acre.

A quarter of a century ago this same farm sold for \$75 per acre. The experience of the owners of the Jarrett farm under the blessings of protection is the experience of hundreds of farmers in Indiana—depression in prices of farm products, tariff prices for necessities of life, mortgaging the old farm, depreciation in farm land values, and finally the closing of the account in turning the owners out to begin life anew.

A Healthy Locality.

Henry D. Pinckney began April 1st to enumerate all persons over seventy years of age while assessing Orangeville township, Orange county. He has just completed his work. Out of a total population of 750 in the township, he found thirty-four persons who had passed their three score and ten, being 4 1/2 per cent. of the entire population. Of this number five were over eighty, the oldest, John Wilson, being eighty-five.

The "gas belt" boomers who abuse everybody who intimates that natural gas is "playing out," should read the following Associated Press dispatch from Pittsburgh:

The days of natural gas as a fuel are numbered. In the answer filed today by the Philadelphia company in the equity suit of Carnegie, Phillips & Co., brought to restrain the Philadelphia company from shutting off the gas at the former's iron mills, the company claims the gas supply is rapidly falling and places three years as the limit of existence of this natural fuel in adequate quantities within piping distance of Pittsburgh. The most of the answer is taken up with a discussion of the question of gas supply. Much of it is matter gas companies have claimed people did not need to know. The document is an exhaustive one and deals with the question from the organization of the company to the present time. It states, notwithstanding the defendants have spent \$3,000,000 in acquiring new gas fields, its present supply is only one-third of what it was three years ago.

Yesterday a gang of thirty colored men arrived at New Albany by steamer from Greenville, Miss., and left that city for Bedford, Lawrence county, Ind., ostensibly to work in the extensive stone quarries near that place. Lawrence county is only a short distance from one of the counties where such wholesale importations of colored voters were made several years ago from North Carolina just before an important State election, and it is now believed that the immigrants that passed through New Albany yesterday were brought to Indiana not so much on account of the use of their muscles in the quarries, as for their value at the polls next November. It is thought that the gang that arrived in Indiana yesterday are only the advanced guard of still larger parties that may be expected from now until the election.—Louisville Courier.

Louis Fisher, of Company G, 45th Reg. Inf. Vols., died at the Poor Institute Thursday night. Fisher was married, had for years made an effort to get a pension, and a few days before his death was notified that the long looked for pension had been granted. It came too late, however, and as he is a stranger in this county, the news, perhaps, will never reach the ears of his relatives, should he have any.—Mt. Vernon Star.

Too late. All legislation for the soldier will soon be "too late." They are "passing away, passing away."—Oakland City Record.

The contract for carrying the mail from Petersburg to Otwell, for one year from the 1st day of July next has been let to L. R. Rogers, of Jefferson township, James Johnston, the present carrier, has sold the remaining month of his term to Mr. Rogers who will commence at once. On the first of July a change will be made in the time for the leaving and arriving of the stage. It will start from Otwell at 8 o'clock in the morning, leaving Petersburg on the return trip at 2 o'clock, p. m.—Petersburg Press.

Oakland City Record: Dubois is a democratic county, and the local taxes are not so high for 1891 as for 1890. Increase on railroad and other corporations enabled the officers to reduce the levies for county and township purposes enough to cover the increase made by the last legislature. Gibson county officials could have done the same, but it was necessary to "make the law odious."

A delegation from the G. A. R. visited several of the schools Friday and listened to some patriotic songs. In many places a portion of one day near Decoration is devoted to patriotic exercises by the schools, delegations being present from the various patriotic societies, and this visit Friday was intended as introductory to the establishment of the custom here.—Princeton Leader.

The Central Committee of People's Party of this county met May 28, and decided to place a full ticket in the field. Will hold a mass convention July 16th 1892, to make county nominations. Able speakers will be present and address the voters upon the principles of the party.—Paoli Republican.

The tax on dogs should be increased to \$25. And all dogs that are not worth \$25 a year should be put to death for their worthlessness.—Dale Reporter.